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Students of Worcester Technical Institute

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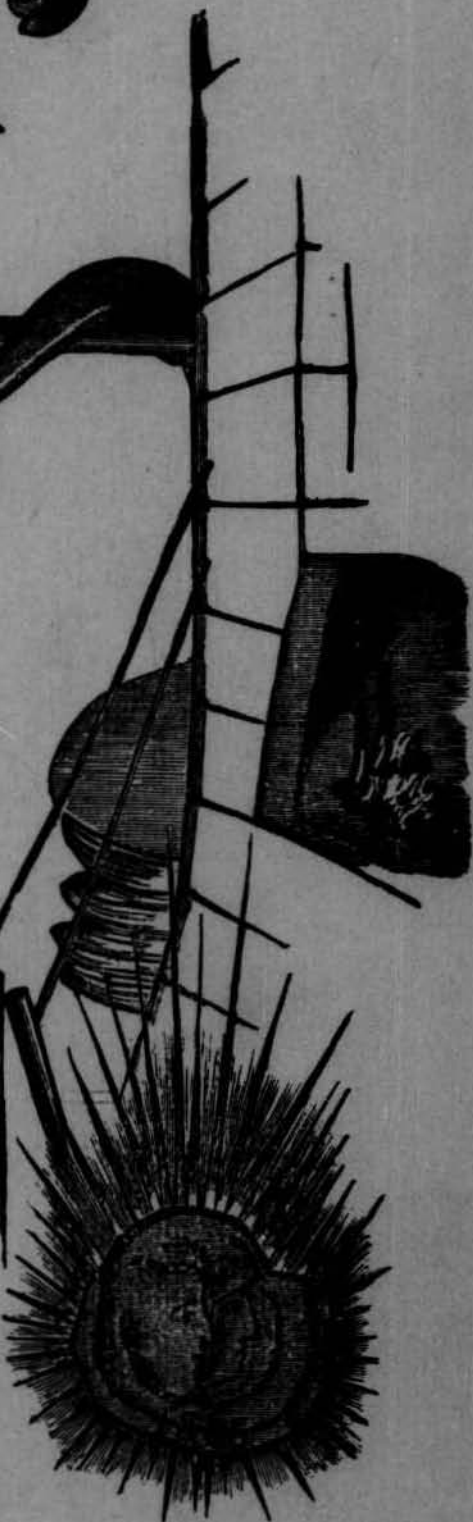
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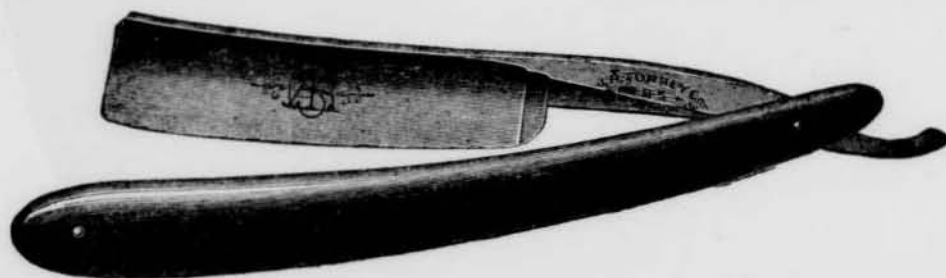
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Vol. I.

WORCESTER, MARCH, 1886.

No. 7.

THE W T I,

Published Monthly, during the School year, by the
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APRIL AFTER MARCH.

COLD and dreary the March wind is blowing,
Of their white blankets it has stripped the
fields.

All the land seems dead; no flower is growing,

No happy sound of birds the woodland yields.

Yet we wait content, for April's tears will waken

To life, the flowers and songsters of the dell;

And were we never sad, disconsolate, forsaken,

Should we enjoy the springtime of our hopes
so well? M.

THERE is a full, hearty ring to the word "energy." Granted that it owes this property largely to the arrangement of its consonants, and even then few will refuse to admit that it gains much more from its associations. Energy if not the only gem, is certainly the most valuable in nature's storehouse, and prodigal though she may be,

who ever complained that he received too much from her. Archimedes said: "Give me but a place to put my lever and I will move the world," and he might have added give me energy enough and I will dispense with the lever. Call a man energetic, and we will look at him twice, hoping to see some promise of great possibilities. The word energy fixes our attention, for it means revolution, the forerunner of progress, the surety of advancement.

Are not we of the Tech then open to congratulation, have we not a right to feel confident for the future? Our growth has not been of the mushroom order, but slow and sure, profiting by each year's experience, and we find on looking about us, that, after fifteen years, all our institutions are replete with energy and bright with promises for the future.

This statement hardly needs to be substantiated. The various reports published lately in the daily papers speak for themselves, and only require in addition personal investigation. As far as the customary enterprises of students are concerned their steady advancement has been truly remarkable, when our time limitations are considered, and the past season certainly deserves credit for additional enthusiasm, apparent in improved methods and a general reorganization, and the faculty have raised the standard of scholarship rather than otherwise.

While thus assured that we are doing faithfully all that can be expected of us, it is encouraging to know that the Board of Trustees are keeping our needs constantly in mind, and we learn, officially, of their appeal in our behalf to the Legislature, and of their intention to build, in the near future, three new buildings, the first two to take the place of the present physical and chemical laboratories, and the third for a library and hall. The fact that the Trustees recognize the need of these buildings is a guarantee of their completion. The work involved is necessarily very great, and a large interest in our work must be secured throughout the State, but the men who have it in charge have been proved equal to the task, and are confident that having done their previous work thoroughly, they have but to secure consideration to ensure interest. Let each of our students keep constant his share of energy, and surely while the Trustees build three buildings we can build one, and thus add to the list a gymnasium.

THE administration which has just come into power in England is the eighteenth which has been formed since Queen Victoria began her reign. The names of these distinguished men and the times of service are: Viscount Melbourne, twice; Sir Robert Peel, twice; Lord John Russell, twice; Earl of Derby, three times; Earl Aberdeen, once; Viscount Palmerston, twice; Mr. Disraeli, twice; Lord Salisbury, once, and Mr. Gladstone three times. Gladstone has been in office longer than any other man of his day of the same prominence. This shows what wonderful

talents he possesses and although he has been a Tory, a Whig, a Liberal, and a Radical all in turn yet in nearly all cases it has been the party which has changed and not he. He is no doubt a great man. The salary of the prime minister is \$25,000 a year. This is not as is generally supposed, the highest paid office in England. The lord-lieutenancy of Ireland has a salary of \$100,000, and the lord high chancellor, one of \$50,000. But the Queen's salary of \$2,000,000 a year is perhaps the best thing in the British government, and, since there is no civil service or danger of losing office by change of administration, it is no doubt the fattest office in the country.

ON Thursday, Feb. 19th, died one of the most remarkable men of his generation. His career is an illustration of the possibilities of the American citizen.

John B. Gough had risen by his own determined efforts, from a drunkard in the streets of Worcester, to eminence, and at his death was much beloved and respected by all who knew him. As a noble man, he has stood before the public for nearly half a century fighting for the good of mankind. It was no damper to his zeal that a man did not want to be saved; the lower or more forsaken the wretch the more was he in need of salvation. Many are the men who to-day bless Mr. Gough because he saved them from the fiend of intemperance against their own wills.

Mr. Gough's name will live forever identified with the cause of abstinence, and as an orator, he is worthy of no small praise. His speaking was of an histri-

onic style, at times slightly uncouth, but as a rule carrying his hearers with him, especially the imaginative and emotional.

THERE has been for some time an abuse growing up in the school which, unless stopped by the students, may lead to inconvenient consequences. We allude to the visiting of the shop by students not practicing, for the purpose of whiling away time and talking to their friends who are at work. It is reasonable that if a student has an errand to a friend who is practicing that he shall do his errand and go out in as short a time as possible. But it is unreasonable that one student should take fifteen or twenty minutes of another's time to discuss the next "German" or the new "Constitution." If there is an hour between recitations unexpectedly, then the shop is crowded with loafers, who are in the way and taking the attention of those practicing from their work. Now, boys, unless this is stopped the Superintendent will be obliged, in self-defence, to prohibit the use of the shop to any but "Mechanics" at work, which would be inconvenient and disagreeable to all concerned; so bear this in mind, and when you feel like loafing get out your "Whitney" and improve your minds.

THAT EMPTY FRAME.

O THOU gilded emptiness,
 Thou soulless thing indeed,
 Why stand ye there so gaunt and square?
 Why there at all? What need?
 Was there no hole in all the place
 Where thou might'st crawl from view,
 Until again you owned a face,
 Until your heart came back to you?

TOBOGGANING.

PRAY what do they do at the slide?
 Is the question each person now asks;
 Why does every one rush to the slide
 Unmindful of business tasks?
 I went there myself on a day
 (The secret to you I'll confide),
 Beguiled by the gathering crowd,
 So I'll tell what they do at the slide.

"Imprimis," of course you've observed,
 When a thing gets to be "all the rage,"
 Everybody indulges therein,
 Regardless of station or age.
 So quite miscellaneous folk
 Are grouped on the snowy hillside,
 And they gossip, they flirt and they joke,
 And that's what they do at the slide.

The weather, of course, must be cold
 As the unexplored realms of the North,
 For when "the flowers bloom in the spring,"
 Pray what's a toboggan chute worth?
 So with mercury down in the bulb
 (Such weather I cannot abide),
 They freeze, and they freeze, and they freeze,
 And that's what they do at the slide.

To make the thing wholly complete,
 The moon must dispense her pale light,
 For things most prosaic by day,
 May be quite romantic at night.
 One's balance 'tis hard to preserve,
 As down the steep surface you glide,
 So they cling to —, they cling and they cling,
 And that's what they do at the slide.

When fully prepared for a plunge
 Tucked up like a tailor at work,
 One is suddenly hurled into space,
 With a violent push and a jerk,
 Then — O, for a pen to describe,
 The joys of that ecstatic ride,
 As they tumble, and jostle and jolt,
 For that's what they do at the slide.

"Fac'lis descensus," — indeed!
 (You can finish the line if you're wise,
 It means that it's easy to fall
 Though not quite so easy to rise).
 You must toil to the top, if again
 You'd enjoy the short bliss of a ride,
 So they climb, and they climb, and they climb,
 And that's what they do at the slide.

But if only convinced that it's play,
 Who cares for the wearisome toil?
 Suggestions of labor away!
 Lest the frolic and fun you should spoil.
 So whether they're climbing the steep,
 Or like the swift lightning they glide,
 They laugh, and they sing, and they shout,
 And that's what they do at the slide.

So "here they go up, up, up,
 And there they go down, down, down,"
 'Tis quite like the old game of life
 As I've watched it in country and town,
 And he is the wisest methinks,
 Forced in this cold world to abide,
 Who gets all the fun that he can,
 And that's what they do at the slide.

OUR PUBLIC LANDS.

THE present public-land system of the United States was adopted by act of Congress, April 25, 1812, and is without doubt an excellent one so far as farm lands are concerned, but it could be improved, it seems to me, in regard to the mineral-land system. The public lands of the U. S. which are still open to settlement lie in nineteen states and eight territories, all of these except four lying west of the Mississippi river. In each of these states and territories are land-offices in charge of an officer who is appointed by the President, where all records of surveys and applications concerning lands are kept. The public lands are divided into two great classes: one class at one dollar and a quarter per acre, known as the minimum price, and the other class at two dollars and a half per acre. Titles, not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, may be had to these lands by private entry or location under the homestead, pre-emption, or the timber-

culture laws. Such tracts of land are sold on application to the land-office where a certificate of purchase is issued.

Entries under the pre-emption law are allowed only to heads of families or to a citizen over twenty-one years of age who may settle on any quarter section, i. e., one hundred and sixty acres, and he has the first right to purchase after complying with certain regulations. The homestead law gives the right of one hundred and sixty acres of minimum land or eighty acres of two dollars and a half land to any citizen over twenty-one who will settle upon it and cultivate it. This privilege extends only to surveyed lands, and after five years a patent is issued. The only charges in a homestead claim are fees and commissions which vary from seven to twenty-two dollars. Another large class of public lands is that provided for under the timber-culture act of 1878. The purpose of this law is to promote the growth of forests on the public lands. It gives the right to any settler who has cultivated at least five acres of forest land to eighty acres of two dollars and a half land, and a free patent at the end of three years, instead of five which is the usual time. There are several other land laws under which a person can possess a homestead, such as the Bounty and Mineral lands, although the latter deals more especially with mining land, and the manner of obtaining them is similar to that of the others. The public lands are being rapidly taken up, almost entirely by foreigners, but still there is a great space left yet, and it will be many years before there will cease to be a need of a public-land system.

LULLABY.

LULLABY, baby, now take thy rest,
Folded so warmly close to my breast,
Think not of trouble, think not of woe,
Nothing shall harm thee; no, baby, no.

Lullaby.

Poor little tired feet, weary with play,
Running about all this long summer day;
Rest them now, dearie, and mother will sing,
And God will spread o'er thee His sheltering
Wing.

Lullaby.

Ah, what should I do, with no baby for me,
Comfort, and joy, and solace to be;
Banished is sorrow, the tear and the sigh,
When mother is singing the soft lullaby.

Lullaby.

G. W.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE.

AS the students of the Technical Institute have so little time for the cultivation of the society of the gentler sex, one of them, taking advantage of a recent holiday, determined to make up the delinquencies in this respect by going to Wellesley College and visiting them *en masse*. On alighting from the train at Wellesley, a little village fifteen miles distant from Boston, on the Boston & Albany railroad, an omnibus was found in waiting which meets all trains and makes regular trips between the station and the college, which is a mile distant. Soon after leaving the village we reach the entrance to the college grounds, and this entrance, with its massive gate-posts and picturesque lodge in the Elizabethan style, built of irregular rubble work of granite in various colors, is a fitting introduction to the beauties of woodland and lawn that lie beyond. Passing through the gateway we find ourselves in a park, three hundred and thirty acres

in extent, of gently rolling land, the rounded hills being covered with pines, evergreens and trees of forest growth. The road, with its avenue of elms, winds through the little valleys of smooth lawn. None of the college buildings can be seen from the entrance to the park, but after driving a few minutes we catch a glimpse to the right of the handsome Simpson cottage on one of the many hills in the grounds. Here, thirty of the students are accommodated with rooms. Waban cottage also furnishes quiet homes for a like number, and a third cottage is nearly completed. A little further, to the left of our road is Stone cottage, a fine brick building resembling a French chateau very much, where there are rooms for one hundred and ten students. Next we come to Music Hall, which is used exclusively for the teaching of music and for practice on various instruments. Then the attention is enchaind by a sight of the main building, a magnificent structure on a plateau overlooking Lake Waban. It is four hundred and seventy-four feet long, five stories high, crowned with a mansard roof, and set off with towers and porches. It is in the Renaissance style of architecture, the material is red brick with Nova Scotia freestone trimmings. The main entrance is through a portico supported by twelve massive pillars.

The exterior of the building has excited the visitor's expectations, but on entering he is still further surprised and delighted by the broad halls, spacious stairways, the tasteful woodwork, and the prevailing air of elegance, comfort and order. In the distance, rolling through

the wide halls, are heard the low tones of a large organ. Immediately in front, underneath the central glass roof, seventy feet above, is a fountain surrounded by palms, tree-ferns, and beautiful flowering plants. To the right is the Browning room, named in honor of Elizabeth Barrett Browning, the English poetess. The rich stained glass windows of this room represent scenes taken from her works. The broad frieze, a mass of flowers exquisitely painted by hand, the heavy draperies and rich rugs from the Orient, cabinets of intricately carved wood, the choice paintings and fine marbles, combine to make this room a study in art. To the left is the general reception-room, a spacious parlor hung with rare engravings of the master-pieces of the old painters. Indeed the great number of fine engravings, paintings and sketches that adorn the walls of all the corridors is a very noticeable feature. Thus with admirable judgment, these works of art have not been secluded to the privacy of an art gallery, but are placed where they constantly educate taste, awaken thought and make the temporary home more beautiful and attractive. Three hundred and fifty of the students have rooms in this building. The rooms are unusually attractive and pleasant, more than half of them having a southern exposure and looking out on the lake. They are arranged in suites of a bedroom and parlor, intended for two. Students may room in the main building or in the cottages as they prefer. On the first floor is the library which contains 25,000 volumes. It is entirely fireproof and is separated from the rest of the building by iron doors. Books are taken at

pleasure from the shelves but are not to be carried from the room. In a reading-room is found all the current literature contained in magazines, periodicals, etc. The chapel with its lofty, arched ceilings, fine windows of stained glass and large organ is an excellent specimen of church architecture. In addition to the regular chapel exercises, preaching services are held every Sabbath morning. The chapel seats six hundred and fifty persons.

The principal feature of the natural beauties of the place is Lake Waban, on which the college grounds have a frontage of one mile. The main building is within one hundred feet of the lake shore, which skirts along the plateau on which the college occupies so commanding a position. On the farther shore of the lake are the charming gardens and beautiful grounds of the celebrated Hunnewell estate, to which the students always have free access. A gymnasium, provided with a great variety of mechanical appliances, tennis courts and a number of row-boats, afford the means for healthful exercise, both winter and summer. Wellesley College owes its existence to the benevolence and liberality of Henry F. Durant, now deceased, at one time a wealthy citizen of Wellesley. To him alone is due the credit of the plan and the execution of this great work. All his efforts were most ably seconded by his worthy wife, who laid the corner-stone of the present structure in 1871. Mrs. Durant is now the secretary and treasurer of the institution. It required four years to finish the building, and the work was done in the most thorough and workmanlike manner, under the personal supervision of Mr.

Durant. No public building in the country is better warmed and ventilated. Every room is provided with hot and cold water, and lighted by gas manufactured on the premises. Four artesian wells afford an abundant supply of pure water. The college was opened in 1875 with the names of three hundred students on its register. The object of its founder was to afford an opportunity to women to secure the very best collegiate education at a moderate expense. The school is not sectarian, but in its influence and instruction it is thoroughly Christian. The standard of scholarship maintained is second to none, and the corporation of Wellesley College has the authority to confer all honors and degrees, such as are granted by any university or college in this Commonwealth. In scientific collections, apparatus, and laboratories, the different departments are well equipped. Having five hundred students and a corps of sixty teachers, this is now the largest woman's college in the world. When we consider the cause that led to the founding of this institution, we seem to understand better the uses of affliction. Mr. Durant had an only child, a bright promising boy, who died when he was eight years old. Mr. Durant, thereupon, became a Christian and, retiring from active business, his philanthropy, energy and means soon found expression in this noble Wellesley College.

UP THE JO BILL ROAD.

EARLY in the morning,
 E'er the stars have fled;
 Comes a youth a-walking
 With a weary tread,
 Comes with dreamy aspect
 Up the Jo Bill Road!

And in thought goes homeward
 As he trudges on,
 Thinks of home and comfort
 Of sweet sleep at morn,
 Thinks as on he travels
 Up the Jo Bill Road.

Yes, he is a student,
 Sleepy, cold and sad,
 Coming up to "practice,"
 In an ulster clad—
 Coming grave and lonely
 Up the Jo Bill Road.

Ah, my fellow-student,
 Mark the words I say,
 Many a gloomy morning
 Brings a glorious day;
 And although unpleasant
 In these early hours,
 If you're ever faithful
 Using best your powers,
 One day you'll go gladly
 Up the Jo Bill Road.

—Roy.

NATURAL GAS.

THIS was first known and used at Fredonia, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., where it bubbled up in the bed of Canadaway creek, or issued from the crevices of the shale rocks upon its banks. There is a story that one of the first settlers of this region, Williams by name, once engaged in an encounter with a black bear and slew it. But his children who witnessed the struggle were so greatly terrified that no persuasion nor diversion on the part of the father checked their loud crying till at last he promised to set the creek on fire for them and did it. The apparent miracle made them forget the bear. Later, the boys,—now grown to be old men,—used to amuse themselves by inserting pumpkin leaf stalks, or bored out cornstalks, in the chinks of the rocks, luting them tightly with moist clay and then setting fire to the stream

which came to the top of their amateur gas pipes. A well, a few feet deep, was sunk in 1821, the top boxed over, and sufficient gas was thence conducted to houses in the vicinity to light about thirty burners. The hotel was thus illuminated when Gen. Lafayette passed through the village in 1824. In 1858, another well was bored which, with two natural springs, furnished enough for two hundred burners. As the demand for its use increased the supply was increased to a limited extent by pumping. When the amount thus obtained proved insufficient, coal gas was mixed with it. After the discovery of petroleum in Pennsylvania, deeper drillings were made with the hope of getting oil here also. One well was sunk twelve hundred feet and gas enough obtained to heat the boilers of a large flouring mill. But there were no indications of oil. Within five or six years twenty or more individuals have, each for his own use, for both heating and lighting, put down private gas wells. These are generally five hundred feet deep, but most of the gas comes from less than three hundred feet from the surface, and the amount is not perceptibly increased by deeper boring. At first these wells yielded from two hundred to seven thousand cubic feet each, daily, but the amount slowly diminishes till now, some of these wells produce but half their yield four years ago. The Fredonia gas differs from coal gas in needing no purifying before using, and from the natural gas of the petroleum formations, in having a larger proportion of the higher hydro-carbons.

This gas is everywhere abundant in connection with petroleum, and wells

sunk on the borders of the petroleum sand-beds afford plenty of gas with only traces of oil. Gas is everywhere mixed with the oil and it is the pressure of it, which in flowing wells, forces the oil to the surface, and a tank of the crude oil often loses one-tenth of its bulk in twenty-four hours through escape of the gas. The air is often richly charged with it, producing a blue tint like the haze of an autumn day. On this account fires in the vicinity are dangerous, and explosions not infrequent. Till recently, most of this gas has been wasted; now, in northern Pennsylvania, it is widely used both for heating and illuminating, often being conducted in pipes twenty or thirty miles for this purpose. There is a project on foot for carrying it from the northern counties of Pennsylvania to Buffalo, N. Y., and it has also been proposed to take it in pipes to Philadelphia and New York City. The chief hindrance is the uncertainty of the permanence of supply. But, during the last year, interest in the use of natural gas has centered about Pittsburgh, Pa.

In June, 1884, Mr. Westinghouse of air-brake fame, struck gas at a depth of sixteen hundred feet, near his own house in the east part of the city. Just a little earlier Messrs. Pew & Emerson had laid a line of pipe from the Murrys ville well, about twenty miles northeast of Pittsburgh, and now gas is brought also from the Tarentum district on the west side of the Alleghany river, and from wells in Washington Co., south of Pittsburgh. The present supply is brought partly from forty-two wells, located in these three districts, and partly from the wells

within the immediate vicinity. The gas escapes from wells at a pressure of from one hundred to two hundred and fifty lbs. to the square inch, and the pressure in the main pipes, which are from ten to twenty-four inches in diameter, is usually sixty to seventy-five pounds per square inch. It is very largely used for heating in the manufacturing establishments of the city, and has been found to be admirably adapted to use in puddling furnaces and glass works. It makes a better quality of iron and a purer and more uniform glass than could possibly be produced with bituminous coal. It is free from dust, requires no firing, leaves no ashes, can be mixed with preheated air so as to insure complete combustion, and contains a slight amount of sulphur. As to explosions, there is no more danger than with ordinary illuminating gas, except as it may be caused by the high pressure in the mains. But this is being controlled by a system of check valves. Yet at night when many of the great factories rest, the pressure in the main pipes is relieved by the burning of huge jets, from six or eight inch pipes, in the open air at the outskirts of the city.

The substitution of gas for bituminous coal,—displacing 20,000 tons of the latter daily,—has entirely revolutionized the atmosphere of the city. Hitherto, clear sky on a week-day has been rarely visible owing to the dense clouds of smoke which have enveloped the city; now, the residents have almost as much sunshine as those of any other large town, and people who have for years been living outside the city to avoid the grime are now moving in. For illumi-

nating purposes the gas is too thin, and needs carburizing; this is quite otherwise with the Fredonia gas which is not deficient in the higher hydro-carbons. For heating nothing could be better. It is furnished to private houses at ten cents per thousand cubic feet, ten cubic feet of the gas being equal in value for calorific purposes to a pound of coal. Manufacturing establishments pay for it just the cost of the equivalent of coal laid down at their doors and thus save all expense of handling both the coal and the waste products from it.

But will this supply of fuel from nature's laboratory be permanent and inexhaustible? This is the crucial question. Indications point to a negative answer. The gas wells and springs longest known have slowly diminished their yield. Crude petroleum fails often rapidly; the gas more slowly but not less surely. Twenty years hence, so geologists predict, the supply will be small. Yet at present and for ten years past gas enough has been wasted in Western Pennsylvania to furnish all the heat needed for five, if not ten, such cities as Pittsburgh, and if it lasts but ten years more it will prove a boon to its commercial interests and a bonanza to the companies that cork and distribute it. SCRIP.

SPRING AND THE BIRDS.

SPRING is coming. She has been on the road for about a month and will bring with her, as sure as fate, the examinations. The air is filled with freshness, in the shape of Easter lilies and bonnets, while the dust clouds arising from every wind-swept corner of this

great city, together with other signs, equally unmistakable, herald her approach to the philosophical student of nature. He also divines it when the small boy endeavors to swap skates for marbles and a long-tailed kite; when the impecunious clerk exchanges his heavy ulster for last year's ready-made, faded green, light overcoat and a pawn ticket; and when the dashing damsel, on a bitter cold day, appears in a tight-fitting jersey, with a bow at the back, and, about her neck, the last shade of orange-colored ribbon tied at the ends in a true love-knot. Our souls rejoice in the spring because then we study nature. It is then that she exerts herself; awakens the cockroach and the ornithorhynchus, and invites us to renew the fight with mosquitos, tree-worms and the omnipresent fly. The lizard and the toad, the elephant and kangaroo, the monkey and the grasshopper, are her children, and she has no favorites and no pets. The grass, the dandelion and the spinach, share her protection with the thistle and the burdock, and the little birds,—we thought we should get to our subject after a while,—and the big ones, are the sirens which attract us to her woodland retreats. As with the coming spring, these sirens are pouring in upon us, and as the iron regulations of the Tech prevent our going to meet them, let us consult the encyclopædia for a knowledge of the habits and haunts of a few of the more important species.

In the first place, consider the sparrow, a few of which are to be found, by diligent search, in Worcester, where they have, by their love for street rows,

driven away most other birds, excepting canaries, and now and then a Poll-parrot, both of which would doubtless leave if circumstances would permit. Their chief characteristic is that they are very tame, so tame that a visiting friend of mine wrote home that he "was obliged to kick them to make them get out of the way."

Next in the order of our affections are the "three crows" that "sat upon a tree." We would be glad to pass them by with heartfelt regret that they ever cease to sit there, but there are about them a few points worthy of mention. Josh Billings says: "They are born wild and live thereafter upon meat victuals, having a decided preference for dead horse. They are a splendid bird to hunt but unfortunately very hard to kill, for they can see the hunter two miles off and smell a gun through the side of a mountain. They are not considered very good eating though I have read somewhere of boiled crow dinner, but I never heard that the same man cared for the dainty more than once in a lifetime."

Other familiar birds are the robin, the bluebird, the bobolink, the oriole, the whip-poor-will, the woodpecker, the pigeon, the turkey, the goose and the court-yard rooster. No one of these however is as worthy of notice as the crow, excepting perhaps the goose, which is very interesting to the ornithological student for one thing: "It can haul one leg up into its body and stand on the other all day without touching anything with its hands." If I remember rightly there are very few men that can do this. There has been

for same time past a chance that certain privileges of the goose family, as such, would be seriously curtailed, for the reason that scientists have been experimenting in tissue and have succeeded in developing the goose egg so perfectly, that the member of the species most "sound on the goose" was unable to discover the difference between the developed specimen and her own. And, indeed, there is no difference, except that under favorable circumstances, the one will hatch a gosling and the other will not. This is, of course, the only instance recorded of the triumph of nature over scientific conditions, and it is a subject of profound congratulation to the goose family in general. It will not do to say hereafter "only a goose."

As a student it would never do for me to ignore the "Bird of Wisdom. If it presides at the councils of Minerva over the Worcester Technical Institute I have not been able to discover the fact, since, in my experience, no instructor can ever be persuaded to go to sleep in the day time.

EXAMINATION IN SHAKESPEARE.

February 28, 1886.

(1.) Write on one of the following topics:—

(a.) Why did Bassanio marry Portia rather than Antonio?

(b.) Point out the delicate way in which Shakespeare, in the Merchant of Venice, shows that meat was scarce in Italy.

(c.) Explain why Shakespeare introduced the moon in the balcony scene between R. and J.

(2.) Why did Lady Macbeth say: "Out—spot" rather than "Schrie um Hülfe," and what do you argue from the perverseness of the spot? Give your reasons for believing she had never signed the pledge.

(3.) Quote the entire play of Titus Andronicus, beginning at both ends and working backwards, and state the proofs that Shakespeare never wrote anything.

(4.) Prove that Act II., Scene 3, of Hamlet was written to arouse sympathy with the ghost.

(5.) Show that Shakespeare wrote the Taming of the Shrew to spite his mother-in-law, and Measure for Measure for two dollars and a half a day.

(6.) State the contrast between Othello and Desdemona and use the pillow to prove they were not in a lodging-house.

(7.) Prove that Bassanio had received a Tech education, and that Portia had graduated at the Normal.

(8.) Explain—

(a.) "In sooth I know not why I am so sad."—M. of V., act i., scene 1.

(b.) "O Hell! what have we here."—act ii., scene 6.

(c.) "Sola, sola! wo, ho, ho! sola, sola!"—act v., scene 1.

(9.) Explain how it is we know three and one-half times as much about Shakespeare's plays as he did himself, and show how he was thus saved from the insane asylum.

N. B.—The first, third and eighth questions will be marked zero, the others ten each on the scale of one hundred. Cribs may be used to a limited extent, whenever the Prof. is not looking. Time allowance 26 minutes $3\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, Standard time.

Scientific Notes.

Thos. A. Edison, the inventor, has presented Cornell University with a complete electric-light plant.

Professor Atwater, of Wesleyan, is engaged upon the analysis of an ostrich egg, which is said to be a thing never before attempted.—*Ex.*

Mr. C. E. Billings, of Billings & Spencer Co., of Hartford, Ct., after a great deal of patient experimenting, has succeeded in producing drop-forgings in copper.

A memorial window to the late Sir William Siemens, erected by his brother

engineers, was unveiled in Westminster Abbey, Nov. 26, 1885, with addresses by the Dean and Sir F. Bramwell.

Papier maché has come of late to be largely used in the manufacture of theatrical properties, and nearly all the magnificent vases, the handsome plaques, the graceful statues, and the superb gold and silver plate seen to-day on the stage are made of that material.

The Mexican Government is said to be contemplating the establishment of a meteorological station among the highest mountains of the country, at an elevation of nearly twenty thousand feet above the level of the sea. Instruments for its use, as far as possible to go a year without stopping, are being made at Zürich, Switzerland.

The Czar of Russia has bestowed upon Alvan Clark, of Cambridge, Mass., the golden honorary medal of the Empire, "in acknowledgment of the excellent performance of the great object-glass" made by Mr. Clark for the chief telescope in the Pulkowa observatory. This medal is given very rarely and only for extraordinary merits.

M. Pagès, in the course of his experiments in photographing the movements of horses, has been struck by the observation that the foot of the animal being half the time at rest on the ground, must, during the other half of the time, be in much more rapid motion than the animal itself. He estimates that in the gallop the foot reaches a velocity of about two hundred feet a second.

The Union Bridge Company of New York, has been awarded the contract for constructing a bridge across the Hawkesberry River, in New South Wales. It is to be a double-track railway bridge, consisting of seven steel trusses, 415 feet long, resting upon stone piers. When the work was contemplated, a commission of three noted English engineers was appointed to prepare specifications and invite bids. Sixteen were

submitted, coming from English, French, Scotch, German, Flemish, Australian and American engineers, and it is a great compliment to our engineers that such an important work should be entrusted to them in preference to home constructors.

A French gentleman, residing at Mendoza, in the Argentine Republic, gives a graphic description of the earthquake that took place there on the 30th of March, 1885, at about half-past ten in the evening. He was reading and smoking, when one of the sashes of his window opened all at once and immediately closed again with noise. He thought a dog had come in through the window, and bent over to look for the intruder under his desk. The window opened again, and he was obliged to hold on to his desk, while his chair leaned over with him. He straightened himself again, and was thrown to the right, at the same time his jaws came together and bit off his pipe-stem, while he felt a pain in the pit of his stomach like that of seasickness. Then the thought occurred to him that it was an earthquake. Six seconds afterward he heard a noise like that of a locomotive letting off steam, followed by the howling of dogs and the noise of the wind through the plantain-trees. Then he saw the angle of the wall veer slowly to the left, then return to its place so speedily that he was scared and ran to the door to get out. The door would not open. The dogs kept on howling louder than ever. He burst the door open, and running out, found all the people in the streets mostly in their night-dresses. Three violent shocks were felt. The writer of this account believes that a fourth shock would have destroyed the town. The sky was afterwards obscured with fog, and, for thirty seconds after the last shock, a subterranean noise was heard like the rumbling of a railroad train in the distance.—*Pop. Sci. Monthly.*

Personals.

'71, S. S. Jennison is draughtsman for the Holyoke Machine Co.

'71, W. A. Nelson has changed from the Am. Watch and Tool Co. to the U. S. Watch Co., Waltham.

'71, G. H. Nichols has given up R. R. engineering and is now Supt. Land Title Co., 912 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.

'72, H. S. Rice has left the Russell Paper Co., and is now Sup't. Glen Mfg Co., Berlin Falls, N. H.

'72, S. C. Heald is engineer-in-charge of the construction of the water-works which are soon to be built for the towns of Abington and Rockland.

'74, S. H. Leonard, Jr., has been advanced from Asst. Eng'r of the Flagship Brooklyn, U. S. N., to the post of Chief Eng'r of the steamer Fish Hawk, U. S. Fish Commission.

'74, E. T. Painter has graduated from the school of medicine, Columbia Coll., and is now a practicing physician in Worcester.

'75, H. B. Tyler is Civil Engineer at Santa Marta, U. S. Columbia, S. A.

'76, C. L. Annan has left the A., T. and S. F. R. R. and is at present Engineer, C., B. & N. R. R., St. Paul, Minn.

'76, E. Gerber is Chief Eng'r, F. E. & Mo. Valley R. R. and of the Sioux City & Pac. R. R.

'76, J. G. Shackley, formerly Sup't. McIntosh & Co., has gone into business with J. M. Fales' Son & Co., West Brookfield.

'77, B. F. Booker has left Mexico and is located as Resident Eng'r. C., B. & N. R. R., Prescott, Wis.

'77, W. L. Chase has left the Chase Turbine Co. and at present is draughtsman at the Crompton Loom Works.

'78, H. C. Babbitt has left his position as chemist in the Norway Iron Works and is Inspector of Materials with the Bay State Steel Co., So. Boston.

'78, W. Howe has given up engineering and has started as a hardware merchant, Cheney, Kan.

'78, F. A. Snell has left North & Co. of New Haven and gone into partnership with the Snell Tack Co., 218 Eddy St., Providence, R. I.

'79, W. A. Abbott is Prin. High School, Youngsville, Pa.

'79, F. L. Dudley has left St. Louis, Mo., to serve as Division Eng'r, B. & M. R. R., Neb.

'79, C. H. Ubright has left Little Rock, Ark., and is now Head Draughtsman Morse Bridge Co., Youngstown, Pa.

'81, E. Haynes has completed his course at Johns Hopkins University and is now teacher of Nat. and Phys. Science, Normal School, Portland, Ind.

Dr. Fuller attended the meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, held at Pittsburg, Feb. 2d.

Prof. Fuller delivers a course of lectures in Economic Geology before the Natural History Society this spring.

W. H. Wilson formerly of '87 is in the electrical business in Boston, in company with N. C. Draper, a graduate of the Boston Tech.

Mr. P. C. Buttorff, formerly of '88, is now engaged as book-keeper in the National Sheet Metal Roofing Co.'s offices, No. 510 to 520 East 20th Street, N. Y.

[The subject of the following is not *new* but may be interesting to those who have not before heard of it.]

OUR GALLANT SENIOR.

TWO gallant Senior laddies
Went skating down at the lake,
Returning on board the "Dummy"
Their homeward way they take.

Escorting thence a damsel,
Each one of the noble pair,
One maid with dark-brown ringlets,
The other with "auburn hair."

One rode on her escort's ticket,
Ah! she was a fortunate lass.
The other saw the "puncher" approaching
With no intention to pass.—

She turned to the Tech with the question,
"You paid my fare, did you?"
"Why, no," he answered stammering,
"Why, no, *did you wish me to?*"

Communications.

MR. EDITOR:

I think that all students and most members of the faculty will agree with me when I assert that our "excuse system" is far from perfect. First, is it perfectly just and equitable? Second, is it in reality what it purports to be? Third, and chiefly, has it not an evil effect?

We are told that when we are absent, or tardy, we must, at the first opportunity write an excuse for such absence, or tardiness, in failure of which, or if the Professor does not care to sign the excuse rendered, we have one straight mark preserved against our name. When we have accumulated over five of these straight marks we are suspended, indefinitely, as a usual thing. But, it is said that we need have no unexcused marks—that the five are only allowed to cover "cuts."

Perhaps so, yet I think it is a fair question whether it is not sometimes *possible* for a student to be absent on necessary business, the nature of which he thinks hardly proper to explain in a book which is open to students and the

public generally. Again, is an occasional tardiness (of a few seconds) on the part of a student who comes half a mile or so through snow-drifts or mud, sufficient cause for his expulsion? But passing over these questions, which the faculty must have considered when making the law, let us look at the results of the system.

It sometimes appears to us that the penalty for unexcused marks is hardly carried out impartially and in good faith, for some students, we observe, can pile up the unexcused marks by the half-dozen and never fail to have them erased when the limit is reached, but when some unlucky fellow happens by some mistake to get a half-mark above the limit, out he goes in spite of every protest.

It even looks to us sometimes as if this excuse "business" was very like a trap which any member of the faculty could spring on a careless student who is so unfortunate as to be held by him in ill repute, yet for whose suspension there is no one all-sufficient reason. This is not the avowed purpose of the excuse-book, but a view of the case which would naturally, perhaps, arise in the mind of the student.

What is the moral effect of this excuse-book? It goes without saying, among the upper classes of the school at least, that it is no sin to render a false excuse. The Professors even, are aware that such is the general practice. We remember that Professor X—once said to us: "Now, gentlemen, I shall accept any excuse that is reasonable, without question, but if in rendering an excuse you say that you were absent because you wanted to be, I cannot accept it; you must put it in some other form." (Prof. X—does not approve of the excuse system.)

Granted that we are deceiving no one in writing these excuses, has it not an evil effect? Is it not leading us toward deceit? As preps we first began

with slight "expansions" of the truth, now, as seniors, we can compose and write in the excuse-book the most plausible fiction with the greatest ease. It is said that the excuse-book is to force us into business habits of punctuality. What is its effect? To force us into equivocations and white lies.

Now we even think ourself that we could invent some contrivance that would accomplish the avowed purpose of the excuse-book, and do away with that written record of falsehood and deceit. Surely some remedy might be found to cure this evil if the matter were but taken seriously in hand. A SENIOR.

THE PENALTY.

STARS of the Winter night,
Sparkled like diamonds bright,
Over the fields so white,
Shone the pale moon.
When, not so very late,
I with my little mate,
Stopped at the garden gate,
Ah, all too soon.
I marked her laughing eye,
The tender low reply,
The rosebud lips so nigh,
What could I do?
Sir, I could not refrain,
Struggles and threats were vain,
And from those lips aflame
I stole one or two.
"O, but you've angered me,
You had no right to be
Here all alone so free,"
Said she, resenting.
I for forgiveness plead,
"No sir," she firmly said;
Yet in her tone I read
A slight relenting.
"Can't you forgive," plead I,
"Will nothing satisfy?"
Quick heaved her little breast, by
Emotion swollen.
"Only one way I see,
By which to grant your plea;
You must give back to me
The—two—you have stolen."

Tra-la-la.

Exchanges.

For the last few months, the numbers of the *Williams Fortnight* have appeared regularly upon our table and have always been sure of a hearty welcome. The *Fortnight* deserves much praise for its careful arrangement and neat typography and one is struck by the number and excellent character of its editorials. As the time for an election of a new board of editors is approaching the following quotation from one of them will be appreciated:—

"The question is often asked when we urge the necessity of competition for editorial positions, 'what kind of writing do you want?' Remarkable originality, though of course very desirable, is by no means indispensable to a college editor. Neither is the ability to be funny an absolute necessity. While we want to make our work bright and pleasing, we are not running opposition to *Puck*. We want bright sketches—not essays—of no very considerable length. Poetry, of course, is always welcome, if it is good."

Taken as a whole the contents of the *Fortnight* makes very light reading which could hardly have a tiring effect on the mind of the most over-worked student. If a college paper is bright its editors have certainly accomplished much, but it is well to remember that the brightest gems shine to a better advantage in a substantial setting.

During the past year three of our exchange brethren have expressed their preference for a light quality of paper, and three for heavy paper. For the sake of the argument we clip the following from the *Monmouth Collegian* of Illinois:—

"The 'W T I' seems to think that the value of a paper consists more in *avoirdupois* than literary weight; judging from the kind of paper used. It would be more suitable for wrapping paper in a hardware store than the use it is put to by the 'W T I'. A finer quality of lighter paper could be obtained for the same cost, and besides saving an expense in postage, would be much more appropriate. The printed material compares well with the paper on which it is placed. The paper is filled with solid, substantial matter. The piece in the last issue, entitled, 'Power of Music,' is written in a very smooth and pleasing style, and is well worth reading."

From the *Delaware College Review*:—

"Among this month's exchanges we find several papers which have just begun their career. Among

them we find the 'W T I' from the Worcester Technical Institute. It is a very fine copy for a paper of so short an existence. It is printed on good paper and its cover is worthy of mention."

From the *Swarthmore Phoenix*:—

"The 'W T I' presents a very pleasing appearance with its unique cover, heavy paper and neat typography."

We trust that our friend from Illinois will see the point in the above and will acknowledge that the question of light or heavy, glazed or unglazed paper is wholly a matter of taste.

The boys of the South have many good representatives in college journalism, and prominent among them stands *The Messenger*, representing Richmond College, Va. In its arrangement it is entirely different from the "W T I," but its various departments are the same. Each of these, without exception, is ably edited, and in the variety and excellence of its literary articles *The Messenger* excels. The short sketch of the history of Virginia proved entertaining, and we were delighted with the hearty loyal spirit manifested by its author and heartily sympathize with the true Virginian spirit which leads him to say, in referring to the Civil War, that to be true to our convictions deserves another name than treason. While speaking in a similar strain the Exchange Editor administers a well-merited rebuke to the author in the *Lantern*, who carelessly uses the stereotyped expressions such as "*hot bed of treason*," etc., that should have been buried with the war. The college journals of our country are conducted to-day by the sons of the men who settled their differences forever with the peace of 1865. These journals certainly afford us an opportunity of mutually assuring one another that whatever seeds of bitterness the fathers may still retain will all be destroyed by the sons, and the true student, whether of North or South, must always regret the appearance of any article that might help to keep alive the old tendency to disunion.

The following exchanges have been received:—

Academician, Academica, Academy Trio, Academy Student, Adelpian, Alma Mater, Ariel, Berkleyan, Cadet, Central Collegian, Chi-Delta Crescent, College Days, College Index, College Message, College Rambler, College Review, Collegiate, Comet, Cornet, Coup d'Etat, Crescent, Critic, Cue, Dartmouth, Delaware College Review, Eclipse, Emory Mirror, Epoch, Exonian, E. H. S. Record, Foster Academy Review, Georgia College Journal, Haverfordian, High School Record, Horæ Scholasticæ, Illini, Indiana Student, Lantern, Lasell Leaves, Latin School Register, Lehigh Burr, Lowell High School, Messenger, Monmouth Collegian, Niagara Index, Oberlin Review, Pacific Pharos, Park Monthly, Philosopher Review, Phi Rhonian, Pike's Peak Echo, Polytechnic, Portfolio, Reporter, Res Academica, Sedgwick Lit, Seminary Opinator, Senior Critic, Stevens Indicator, Speculum, St. Charles College Gazette, St. Mary's Sentinel, Student, Student Life, Students' Journal, Sunbeam, Swarthmore Phoenix, Tech, Torch, Troy Polytechnic, Tuftonian, Undergraduate, University Cynic, University Mirror, University Press, University Reporter, University Review, Varsity, Vindex, Williams Fortnight, Willistonian, Yale News.

Technicalities.

The tool-room at the shop is being enlarged.

A new lathe has been set up in the woodroom.

Dr. Fuller attended John B. Gough's funeral as pall-bearer.

Wanted: to know who makes the laws in Prof. White's room.

"Order out of chaos" in the lower coat-room. Hooked out.

Wanted: to know why Prof. Little ran to look out the window.

Feb. 22d being a legal holiday, there were no recitations at the hall.

Two extra hands have been added to the permanent force of the shop.

"Cleanliness is next to Godliness." Mechanics, pay your soap assessment.

The Senior Mechanics received a hint, and now are wearing less armor at their work.

Wanted: a policeman to protect a certain Prof. from the mob outside his door.

During Dr. Fuller's absence, Prof. Alden took his place as head of the school.

We are informed by one of our instructors that men are often buried alive now-a-days.

Six Seniors have finished their shop practice, and three Juniors their extra practice.

Names for practice during the April vacation may be booked on and after March 15th.

Preps have begun pattern-making under the direction of Mr. Lee, and are to make ten each.

In addition to a large number of general orders, the shop has one order ahead for twenty emery grinders.

It is rumored that the Normal School is to have field sports this spring. Please send us some tickets.

Students may enter the shop, but not into conversation with those practising. You can't do two things at once.

One of '87's noble sons has made the announcement that hot H_2O is not so wet as cold H_2O , and he still lives.

If any senior is in want of a Thesis, we would advise "The determination of the perversity of the electric bells."

A number of the Seniors are engaged in the shop in making special apparatus in connection with their Thesis work.

A much needed oil-closet has been set up in the boiler-room and the closets in the iron-room removed to the wash-room.

The juniors have taken up analytics in addition to their usual mathematics, in order to lighten the work of the middle year.

During Prof. Kimball's absence, the middlers have been taking an hour a week in analytical geometry of three dimensions.

The portrait of Prof. Thompson is in the hands of Parker of Boston, being

renewed, a step made necessary by its badly cracked condition.

Professor Little, who recently took an examination for the rank of Past Asst. Engineer, passed the next to the highest examination on record.

A new set of drawing-board racks have been added to the free-hand drawing room, an improvement which has been needed for some time.

A young lady, after reading the "Electric Phenomenon" in our last issue, was heard to murmur: "I wonder if that really happened!"

Judge Aldrich, President of the Board of Trustees, has presented to the State Committee on Education an appeal for aid in behalf of the school.

Messrs. Bailey, Carter, Miner, Weston, and Ferry attended the convention of the College Y. M. C. A., which was held at Brown University, Feb. 26-28.

Apprentice class officers: President, E. W. Swift; Vice-President, S. Bartlett; Secretary and Treasurer, A. W. Gilbert; A. A. Directors, W. T. White.

Some one has proposed that we take up a collection for an innocent senior who takes young ladies skating and asks them if they wish him to pay their fares.

Middle class officers are: President, J. W. Burke; Vice-President, W. A. McClurg; Secretary and Treasurer, G. P. Tucker; A. A. Directors, W. W. Bird, J. C. Knight.

Div. A of the middle class finished free-hand drawing for good the last of February. They have been at work coloring sketches. All of the objects have been labeled, so any one can recognize them.

At a meeting of the Athletic Association, Friday, March 4th, the following officers were elected: President, A. A. Gordon, '86; Vice-President, A. W. McArthur, '87; Secretary, W. W. Bird, '87; Treas., C. W. Chadwick, '88.

The late election of directors of the A. A. in the various classes resulted as follows: seniors, F. Fay and H. W. Carter; middlers, W. A. McClurg, one year, W. W. Bird, six months; juniors, C. W. Chadwick, six months, H. E. Rice, one year; preps, W. T. White, one year, A. B. Kimball, six months.

Prof.—“I will hear a report on the examples.”

1st Student—“Twenty-five.”

2d Student (who had been out the night before and who did not wish it to be known)—“Thirty.”

Prof.—“Well, there aren't but twenty-six.”

Student turns pale.

The W. T. I. Orchestra made its first public appearance at a musical and literary entertainment given in Reform Club Hall, March 11. It was assigned three places in the programme, all of which were filled in a very creditable manner. The orchestra is doing good work and deserves the encouragement of all students in every way possible. Enter your name as a passive member.

At a meeting of the Athletic Asso., March 1st, it was voted to revise the constitution, for which purpose the following committees from each class were chosen:—

'86,—A. A. Gordon, E. G. Watkins.

'87,—W. W. Bird, W. A. McClurg.

'88,—H. E. Rice, P. J. McFadden.

'89,—A. B. Kimball, F. L. Sessions.

The annual catalogue will be out about March 20th. Possibly before the W T I.

The bicycle club held its semi-annual meeting for election of officers Feb. 6th, choosing the following list: Pres., A. T. Rogers, '86; V. P., C. W. Chadwick, '88; Sec. and Treas., F. W. Speirs, '88; Capt., W. N. Weston, '87; Lieut., J. Knight, '87. Eight new members were enrolled, one from '87, and seven from '89, making our total membership seventeen.

PROVERBS FOR PREPS.

Better, watered coffee than an empty bottle.

Young men think old men fools; but old men know that young men are fools.

He who thinks that he can do most is most mistaken.

Keep your mouth shut and your eyes open.

One glue-pot is worth a dozen chisels.

The shaft, cylinder and other iron-work to be used in connection with the elevator for Mrs. Mark Hopkins' new residence, Kellogg Terrace, at Great Barrington, Mass., is well under way in the shop. No expense is to be spared, and every detail is to receive careful attention. The plunger is made of solid drawn brass tubing, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The guide-strips are bolted on to plate-iron bars, which are secured to brickwork, which insures greater strength and more perfect alignment.

The two divisions of the senior class took tea with Dr. Fuller, Saturday evening, March 6th, and the Saturday preceding. A very enjoyable time was spent, after tea, listening to some remarks by Dr. Fuller on the new Clapp-Griffith process of working steel, and also upon the subject of natural gas, both subjects being illustrated with drawings. Later the boys indulged in a few songs, and then the gathering broke up, all expressing themselves as having had an exceedingly pleasant time.

A meeting of the school was called Monday, Feb. 8. Pres. Chapman presided and opened the meeting by stating that its primary object was to listen to the report of the committee appointed by the presidents of the respective classes to revise the constitution of the Athletic Association. Mr. Gordon, '86, as chairman of the committee, thereupon read the new constitution. It was listened to with marked attention and nearly every change was recognized and

applauded. It differs essentially from the old constitution as follows: 1st, While the officers as heretofore are restricted to certain classes, they are to be elected hereafter by the association instead of by the individual classes; 2d, The election of directors is assigned to such times as to secure, each season, experienced men on the board; 3d, The prep class is to be allowed two directors instead of one only; 4th, Instead of including the entire school, membership is limited to those men who have paid the annual dues; 5th, Intercollegiate rules are to govern all events. The constitution as a whole will be published later. At the close of the reading, as no points were brought into question, Mr. Russell, '88, took the floor. He pointed out the fact that the constitution as read was almost entirely new, and that the school by adopting it would in reality be forming a new organization, and moved: That the school adopt the constitution as read, as the basis of a new Athletic Association. The motion was seconded by Mr. Fairbanks, '86, and after a short discussion, the question was put and received the unanimous vote of the school in the affirmative. Mr. Russell, '88, then moved that the old athletic association represented by the school, turn over all their accounts and personal effects to the new association. The motion was seconded by Mr. Oakes, '86, and carried without discussion unanimously. Mr. Rice, '88, then moved that the meeting proceed under the new constitution to the election of officers. The motion was ruled out by the president, who pointed out the fact that under the new constitution he had no authority to conduct such a meeting, and that a chairman would have to be appointed. Mr. Cleveland, '86, moved that President Chapman be empowered as chairman of the association; seconded by Mr. ———, '86, and carried unanimously. Mr. Hawks, '86, moved to adjourn; seconded by Mr. Walker, '86.

The object being to secure a large attendance in the middle class. This aroused some discussion, but the preps having made special arrangements to be present, and the number at the meeting being nearly twice as large as any recorded before this year, the motion when put was naturally lost. Mr. McArthur, '87, then moved to proceed to election of officers; seconded by Mr. Emory, '87, and the motion was carried without question. The chairman announced nominations for president to be in order. Mr. Emory, '87, nominated Mr. Gordon, '86, and Mr. Cleveland, '86, nominated Mr. Chapman, '86; upon the motion of Mr. Chittenden, '88, nominations were closed and the meeting proceeded to ballot, with the following result: Total number of votes cast, 75. Mr. Gordon, 53; Mr. Chapman, 19; scattering, 3. For vice-president, Messrs. McArthur, '87, and McClurg, '87, were nominated respectively by Messrs. Emory, '87, and McFadden, '88. The ballot resulting in McArthur, 31, McClurg, 11. The meeting was adjourned until Friday noon, March 12th, by President Gordon.

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I'm glad it is going, its blowing and snowing,
Its cold waves and blizzards, its ices and
frosts;
For it all there's no knowing just what I am
owing,
'Tis only a youngster can guess what it costs
For midwinter sleighing comes higher than
Maying,
A sail on the river costs less than a ball;
When the opera's playing the fiddler you're
paying,
But a picnic in August costs nothing at all.
I'm tired of its dancing, its lancers and prancing,
Its "Tuesdays," "At Homes," and its "Five
o'clock Teas,"
Its social romancing, its gossip entrancing.
I sigh for the desert to live as I please.
And now I affirm it, and time will confirm it,
I'm so tired and poor that my sins I'll repent,
And I'll be, as they term it, a pious old hermit—
The holiest man on the earth—during Lent.

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

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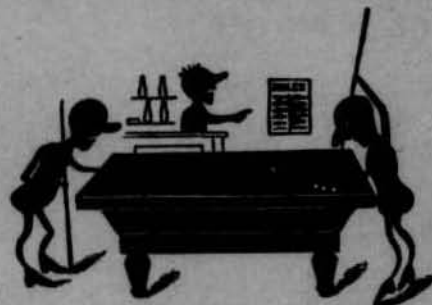
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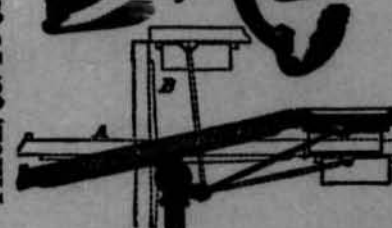
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